

BOARD OF FIREFIGHTING PERSONNEL
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

Firefighter I, Fire Engineering

Sample Test



7/10/15

Version 0

Firefighter I

1. NFPA 1001, Standards for Firefighter Professional Qualifications, 2008 Edition
2. Fire Engineering Handbook

1. Propane system shutoff valves are usually found _____.
 - A. On the street side of the propane tank
 - B. On top of the tank
 - C. Near the electrical panel
 - D. On the west side of the building
2. Once the arm is out of the SCBA strap, while doing the quick-release maneuver, what direction should the firefighter roll?
 - A. Towards the entanglement
 - B. Away from the entanglement
 - C. Whichever way loosens the entanglement
 - D. An arm should never be removed from the SCBA unit
3. If smoke and room conditions allow, the light scan search is good because _____.
 - A. It is very quick to perform
 - B. It is very safe
 - C. It can be done without full PPE
 - D. It can be accomplished by citizen volunteers
4. A _____ is designed to move larger volumes of water and generally have larger diameters.
 - A. Supply hose
 - B. Drafting hose
 - C. Pumping hose
 - D. Booster line
5. What venting procedure assists the engine company's advancement and extinguishment of the fire?
 - A. Venting for fire
 - B. Venting for life
 - C. Hydraulic ventilation
 - D. Negative pressure ventilation
6. T F Reflash is a significant concern when using a dry chemical extinguisher.
7. Thermal Protective Performance for Structural PPE measures _____.
 - A. the amount of heat needed before the garment burns
 - B. the ability of the garment to withstand direct flame contact
 - C. the ability of the garment to release body heat
 - D. the amount of heat transfer from one layer of the garment to another
8. A closet ladder is valuable because _____.
 - A. it can be used as an emergency stretcher or span joists
 - B. it may be used right-side-up or upside-down
 - C. it can take up a small amount of storage space
 - D. All the above

9. Significant scrapings and missing layers of the clear-coat protective cover on the SCBA cylinder are considered _____.
A. Level 1 damage
B. Level 2 damage
C. Level 3 damage
D. Level 4 damage
10. One tool that should be avoided when forcing entry is _____.
A. A Halligan
B. A sledgehammer
C. An axe
D. A foot
11. In the abbreviation "psig" the "g" stands for _____.
A. Grouped
B. Gravity
C. Grounded
D. Gauge
12. In the FDNY acronym ADULTS, used for large fires, the "A" stands for _____.
A. Aware
B. Advanced
C. Air
D. Augmented
13. Duties of the backup position in a hoseline stretch include all of the following except:
A. Communicate with nozzle operator
B. Second position in the stretch
C. Operate the nozzle
D. Carry second 50-foot line and drop it at the appropriate time and place
14. When defining the structure of a hose, the initials "SJ" stands for _____.
A. Surge jumper
B. Siphon justified
C. Singe-proof jacket
D. Single jacketed
15. This type of portable ladder is a wall ladder with permanently attached curved metal hooks.
A. Roof ladder
B. Extension ladder
C. Combination ladder
D. A-frame ladder
16. After a fire, the fire prevention bureau of a department should ensure that _____.
A. Salvage covers are cleaned, dried, and packed properly
B. The media has been contacted with details about the fire
C. The salvage operations are complete
D. The sprinkler system is fully restored

17. Which answer below is not a classification of fire?
- A. Fires in cooking appliances that involve combustible cooking media such as vegetable or animal oils and fats
 - B. Fires involving radioactive or other hazardous materials
 - C. Fires involving live electrical equipment
 - D. A fire fed by combustible metals or metal alloys
18. Another method to stop an operating sprinkler head is to insert a sprinkler tong or wood chock. This is advantageous because _____.
- A. The sprinkler system will remain in service
 - B. It keeps the firefighters drier
 - C. It is the fastest way to shut off all of the sprinkler heads
 - D. It doesn't require orders from the incident commander
19. The four-firefighter shoulder carry is used to _____.
- A. Carry a generator, light, or other heavy equipment to and from the fireground
 - B. Remove a victim from a burning building
 - C. Carry a charged hose from the apparatus to the fireground
 - D. Carry ladders to the fireground
20. The victim being carried with the firefighter carry needs to weigh _____ than the firefighter.
- A. More
 - B. Less
 - C. Approximately the same
 - D. It does not matter
21. A firefighter's search tools can also be used for _____.
- A. Salvage
 - B. Accountability
 - C. Sounding the floor
 - D. Preventing kinks in hoses
22. What type of glass is produced in thin sheets for windows and mirrors, and is often used as windows in store fronts?
- A. Lexan
 - B. Low-E glass
 - C. Tempered glass
 - D. Plate glass
23. Mushrooming is when _____.
- A. Hoselines are not properly cleaned and contaminants grow on the line
 - B. Contaminants collect at the highest level of a structure and begin to bank down onto lower floors
 - C. The nozzle firefighter moves from a straight to a fog pattern
 - D. More personnel respond to an incident than can be controlled by the IC

24. A _____ is made by placing a twist in the rope and having the standing part of the rope continue in the same direction.
- A. Bight
 - B. Loop
 - C. Round turn
 - D. Overhand knot
25. As the dispatcher assesses the information, he or she makes quick decision on what resources will be needed at an incident. This process is called _____.
- A. Triage
 - B. Incident size-up
 - C. Equipment call
 - D. Dispatch determination